

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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## SPLENDID

Address Delivered by Emmet Slattery St. Patrick's Night.

Tells the Story of Ireland's Glorious Past to Fine Audience.

Our Life's Blood Pledged to Perpetuation of American Institutions.

## IRELAND CENTER OF CHRISTIANITY

We take pleasure in presenting our readers, especially the young, the masterly address of Emmet Slattery, delivered at the Hibernian celebration at Liederkranz Hall on St. Patrick's night. It is an interesting narrative of Ireland's glorious past and contains much valuable information.

I desire to thank the Ancient Order of Hibernians for the distinguished honor of their invitation to address this magnificent audience, and to express my pleasure of being with you on this occasion. It always affords me much pleasure to be present at these celebrations in honor of Ireland's patron saint, and I am especially pleased on this occasion because of the presence here of so many ladies, which of necessity is an inspiration to my remarks.

These celebrations must awaken in the hearts of all true Irishmen a new and stronger love for that beautiful isle of the sea, and for my remarks this evening perchance serve as a medium to arouse some new interest in the glorious history of Ireland then I shall rest content with my modest efforts. But though I possessed a voice of unvarying sweetness, and had command of the pure and expressive language of Tom Moore, even though there flowed from my lips the eloquence of O'Connell, and I had the skill to awaken each sweet string of love and sympathy within your bosoms, I would feel but poorly equipped to relate the story of Ireland's glorious past. While we have come here tonight to do honor to the land of our forefathers, we have come as American citizens. But while pledging our allegiance to this glorious republic in which we live, and while consecrating our very life's blood to the perpetuation of American institutions, we can not conceive, nor do we believe, that a love and affection for Ireland is incompatible with that duty. And why should we not be proud of our Irish blood and Ireland's history? The Irish race is one of the most ancient, and Ireland traces the story of her existence back into the enchanted realms of romance and fable. It has been said of Ireland that there is spun around her earliest history a web of blended myth and reality as charming as the legends of Attica. Many are the stories told of the first mortal who ever set foot upon Ireland's soil. Many of these stories are probably myths and have but little foundation in fact. We read in Keating that it is believed by some that three of the daughters of Cain arrived there about three hundred years before the deluge, and we have it also that three fishermen driven thence from the coast of Spain by a storm were the first to arrive there. We may puzzle our brains in vain to get at the truth of these stories, or we may believe or not believe the legends of Conn of the Hundred Fights and Fin McCool, but the impression which these stories make upon us is that there was in Ireland a very ancient civilization and that in the dim past the island was occupied by successive invaders who came evidently from the south. But putting aside these uncertain stories and searching authenticated history, we read of the origin of the Scots Milesians and the voyages of their ancestors, the Goidelians, and of their voyages from Spain to Ireland. They were known to have been in Ireland long before the Christian era. Going back to the time before their coming to Ireland, we find that when the Egyptian army was drowned in the Red sea some of the Egyptians escaped and among them was a certain noble Scythian, whom they drove from among them for fear that he would dominate over them. He went with his family and some friends to Spain and from thence came his descendants to Ireland. The exact time when the Scots Milesians came to Ireland is difficult to fix, but Keating says it was about thirteen hundred years before Christ. These ancient Irish were without a knowledge of the trades and arts. Having found among them mines of gold, silver, tin and iron, they learned to manufacture and use them. The sword, the lance and the ax which we find among them show that there were among the Milesians workmen who knew how to make use of the treasures which nature had placed among them.

With these few words I have endeavored to give you some idea of the earliest inhabitants of Ireland. As my time is limited it will not be possible for me to do more than speak in a general way. Coming down to the time of Christ, we find that as early as the first century, and long before St. Patrick had established himself among the people, there were Christians on the island. And that as early as the third century several

missionaries went from Ireland to the other pagan countries of Europe to spread the gospel of Christianity. But the number of Christians in Ireland at this time was few, and the great majority of the people were still pagans. Hence it was that the missionaries were sent into Ireland to bring the inhabitants the blessing of the Christian religion. The first of these missionaries was Paladius, who, though he did good work among the people, was expelled from the country by an Irish king. His successor was St. Patrick, who arrived in Ireland about the year 432. Under St. Patrick pagan Ireland was completely converted to the Christian religion. No other nation received the teaching of Christ with such joy as did Ireland, and nothing can be found to equal the zeal with which these new converts lent their aid to the complete demolishing of every vestige of paganism upon the island. Many churches were built in all parts of the island, and monasteries, schools and universities were established. Ireland became, as it were, the center of Christianity and a seat of learning, and to her shores came the youths of other countries seeking education and enlightenment. While religion flourished from the fifth to the eighth century in Ireland matters had not progressed so smoothly among the different tribes or clans. The feeling of jealousy among the different chiefs had become intensified and many feuds arose between the septs or clans, and there were many battles and skirmishes. Even as early as the introduction of Christianity into Ireland the Irish had divided themselves into tribes, swearing allegiance to different kings. The province of Connaught acknowledged the rule of the O'Connors; Munster, that of the O'Briens; Leinster, that of the McMorroughs; and Ulster, that of the O'Neills. Along about the end of the eighth century dark clouds began to appear upon the horizon of Ireland's history. There descended upon the island from the north Viking ships laden with Picts, Danes and Norsemen, who brought with them ruin, misery and devastation. Under the leadership of Thorgist these barbarians of the north wrought havoc and disaster in the Emerald isle. They took possession of the whole Eastern coast, destroyed the churches and the famous Cathedral of Armagh, slaughtered the priests and monks, and established themselves firmly in the vicinity of Athlone. For three centuries the power of the Danes was felt in Ireland, during which time continuous war was waged between them and the Irish. During these black times the refining effects of Christianity had apparently disappeared. But the proud spirit of the Irish would not down, and there arose among them a chieftain who was destined to put an end to the oppressions of the invaders. He is one of the most famous and interesting characters in Irish history, and while regarded by some people not familiar with Irish history as a mere myth, nothing is more certain than that Brian Boru was of real flesh and blood, and a courageous and successful leader. Under his leadership the Irish were united and aroused to new enthusiasm, and waged war upon the Danes and defeated them again and again. After the defeat of the Danes peace once more rested upon the island and the people began to again ply the peaceful avocations of trade. But this happy time only lasted about twelve years, when the Danes again made a desperate effort to regain control. On Good Friday, 1014, a desperate battle was fought between the Danes and the Irish. The Danes were completely routed, but Brian Boru, while giving thanks in his tent after the battle, was slain by several of the retreating Norsemen. After the death of Brian Boru, who had united the tribes or clans, war again broke out among the various chiefs. Malachy, Brian's ancient enemy, occupied the throne for a short time, and then for a century and a half until the English invasion Ireland was like a ship without a captain; each chief ruled his own clan, but no man ruled Ireland. Did my time permit I would travel with you through the various stages of Ireland's history, from the Anglo-Saxon conquest down through the various stages of persecutions, warfare and rebellions, the wars of Cromwell, the rising of '41 and the rebellion of '98.

Possessed I the power of language and had the necessary time, I would picture to you the deplorable condition of Ireland under the cruel eviction laws and her suffering under military domination, but as a discussion of Ireland is not complete without reference to the achievements of her illustrious sons, and as it is my wish to touch briefly upon the prominent part men of Irish blood have taken in the world's affairs, I must leave unsaid many things that I would wish to say. A number of our race possess within themselves that which makes them prominent wherever they go, in whatsoever avocation or calling of life their lot may be cast. In literature, in art, in war and in statesmanship the Irish have made their influence felt. Glancing through the pages of history, where will be found the names of more courageous and noble patriots than Wolfe Tone and Robert Emmet? Whose names shine with more brilliancy in the field of statesmanship than those of John Curran, Henry Grattan, Edmund Burke, Daniel O'Connell and Parnell? Who will not concede prominence in the world of literature to Dean Swift, Oliver Goldsmith, Sheridan and Tom Moore. In England whose names are brighter on the pages of her history than Edmund Burke, Lord Mayo, Governor General of India, Lord Wolesley, Gen. Wellington, conqueror of Napoleon, and Lord Chief Justice Russell? We have seen a Nugent

commander of the army of Austria, an O'Donnell head of the army of Spain and Governor General of Cuba, a McMahon Marshal and President of France, a Pendergast Governor General of Cuba, a Lynch commander of the combined naval and army forces of Chili, and before him the liberator O'Higgins.

The history of the Irish race in this country is one that we should well be proud of. From the very inception of this Government men of Irish blood have played a conspicuous part in the affairs of the nation. It was an Irishman from Maghera, Charles Thompson, who was the guiding spirit in the convention that adopted the Declaration of Independence. An Irishman from Tyrone, John Dunlap, first printed and published the Declaration; another Irishman from Donegal, Gen. Richard Montgomery, was one of the first commanders of an American army to fall during the Revolution, and the famous Mad Anthony Wayne was of Irish parentage, and the most daring woman of Revolutionary times, Mollie Pitcher, was born in Ireland. The father of the American navy and its first Commodore was Capt. John Barry, of Wexford. Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War under Washington, and Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat, both had Irish parents, and Samuel Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, was of Irish descent. Two of the greatest actors on the American stage, John McCollough and Lawrence Barrett, were also descended from the same stock. Among the prominent journalists of America were many Irishmen. It is not generally known that Horace Greeley's parents were natives of Ireland. The late James B. McCollough, the famous editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat was born in Dublin, and among other prominent Irishmen in this field stand the names of Theodore O'Hara, Col. Alexander McClure, John Boyle O'Reilly and Henry O'Grady. On the field of battle Ireland's name is crowned with deeds of valor and brilliant achievements. The records of the War Office show that in the civil war one hundred and forty four thousand native Irishmen enlisted in the Union army. Call the muster roll of the brave leaders on either side of that terrible conflict, and we have the names of the following brave Irishmen: Phil Sheridan, Pat Claybourne, Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. James Shields, Gen. Phil Kearney and Gen. Mead. And the peerless leader Gen. Grant also had Irish blood in his veins, coming from his maternal side through the Kelleys. Call the names of our famous statesmen, and Ireland stands sponsor for John Rowan of Kentucky, Zachariah Chandler, Benjamin H. Hill, Lewis Cass, William H. Seward, John C. Calhoun, whose father was born in Ireland, and James G. Blaine, whose maternal grandfather was a native of Ireland named Gillespie. Among our Presidents Chester A. Arthur was of Irish stock, his father having been born in County Antrim; James Buchanan's father was from Ireland, and both the parents of Andrew Jackson were born in the Emerald isle. James Madison was blessed with a good Irish mother, whose maiden name was Elenore Conway. James K. Polk's grandfather came from Ireland, and the name was originally Pollock, but was corrupted to Polk. The late President McKinley was also of Irish extraction. In my wandering remarks this evening I have endeavored, as well as my limit of time would permit, to give you some idea of the antiquity of the Irish race and to show you that in the lives of Ireland's children, scattered though they may be to the four corners of the earth, is reflected the glory and achievements of a gallant race. I have endeavored to impress upon you how the Irish, though slandered and oppressed at home by a hostile Government, though deprived of opportunities by the imposition of unjust laws, though the victims of adverse circumstances and misrepresentations, have nevertheless at all times influenced the making and molding of the world's history. Go where you may, in every profession, avocation and calling in life and in every clime, you will find the Irish

foremost where merit is the measure of a man. Then Who fears to claim his Irish name? Who will forsake his blood? Who holds in shame the deeds and fame Of Emmet, Grattan, Flood? Their hearts held true through death and rue, Through death and sore disgrace, Then who'll forget the boundless debt We owe our Irish race?

## WORLD'S FAIR

Ought to Have Particular Interest for the Irish People.

The Art Section Will Be One of Many Interesting Features.

The Kentucky Irish American's Great Prize Offer to Its Readers.

## FREE TRIPS FOR FOUR PERSONS

While the St. Louis World's Fair, which opens now in a few weeks, will have an attraction for every one, it ought to have a particular interest for the Irish people. The manufacturers of Ireland have arranged to make the largest exhibit on record of Irish products. The actuality of her industrial revival will be made manifest at this fair. There are some things that Ireland can produce so much better and so much cheaper than the United States that it will pay the Irish manufacturer to place them in the American market. For instance, there is Irish linen and Belleek pottery. Most of the so-called Irish linen now sold in this country is made in Belgium and Germany, and a great deal of the "Belleek pottery" sold as such in the United States is counterfeit. It is to put a stop to these practices that the Irish manufacturers have decided to place large exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition. Beside these two articles there will be a general exhibit of the Irish section showing the natural resources of the country. By this means it is expected that American capital will be attracted to the country.

It is perhaps a little early to speak in detail of the probable contents of the Irish section, though a general idea may be given of its scope. To begin with, there will be, as at Cork the year before last, a very complete exhibit of the cottage industries of Ireland, the raw material, the process of manufacture and the manufactured product will be shown, and the workers in all existing industries will be seen at work in the model cottages. In the case of the large industries the process of manufacture will also be exhibited wherever possible and several looms and other appliances are already on their way to St. Louis. It may be mentioned that the Congested Districts Board, as well as the Department of Agriculture, is co-operating heartily with the promoters of the Irish section and a display of the products of the congested districts, including the beautiful carpets manufactured in Donegal, is being arranged under its supervision.

The art section will be another interesting feature of the exhibit from Ireland. Mr. Strickland, of the National Gallery of Ireland, will have charge of this section. A fine collection of old views of Ireland, as well as portraits, will be exhibited.

The St. Louis Exposition will eclipse all previous fairs in magnitude. Kentuckians will be interested, as the State will have a grand exhibit. The Kentucky building is one of the finest on the grounds and the exhibits are the best ever before arranged. Everybody will

want to visit the St. Louis Exposition and it will be well worth a trip. It will be an education and an inspiration for all who see it. It is not likely that an exposition of this magnitude will ever be attempted again in this country.

The Kentucky Irish American's great prize offer, free trips for man and wife, single lady and gentleman, is attracting widespread attention, and this week there are changes all along the line. Remember with every subscription paid you cast fifty votes for your favorite candidate. The standing up to Thursday night was as follows:

The contestants this week stand in the following order:

| MARRIED COUPLE.                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| John H. Hennessey and wife..... | 2,346 |
| Dan McKenna and wife.....       | 1,926 |
| Michael Reichert and wife.....  | 650   |
| John J. Sullivan and wife.....  | 450   |
| Thomas Dolan and wife.....      | 450   |
| John J. McGurk and wife.....    | 400   |
| Joseph P. McGinn and wife.....  | 350   |
| Dave Burke and wife.....        | 200   |
| SINGLE LADY.                    |       |
| Mary Foley.....                 | 454   |
| Alice Walsh.....                | 350   |
| Mamie Reilly.....               | 321   |
| Margaret Norton.....            | 271   |
| Catherine Conadeau.....         | 150   |
| Julia Kelly.....                | 150   |
| Margaret Tobin.....             | 100   |
| Mary Cavanaugh.....             | 50    |
| Ella O'Connell.....             | 50    |
| Lady Heffernan.....             | 50    |
| SINGLE GENTLEMAN.               |       |
| Lieut. Tom Fitzgibbons.....     | 4,054 |
| Frank McDonough.....            | 2,812 |
| Charles Reidy.....              | 627   |
| John Cavanaugh.....             | 400   |
| Tom Camfield.....               | 300   |
| Louis Dugan.....                | 300   |
| John Crotty.....                | 150   |
| James Hand.....                 | 150   |
| Ed Toomey.....                  | 150   |
| Tom Furlong.....                | 100   |
| Ed Dalton.....                  | 50    |
| Will McNally.....               | 50    |
| George Percy Wells.....         | 27    |

## GENERAL MEETING.

Interest Increases in the Coming of Miss Maud MacCarthy.

An almost wonderful increase of interest in the coming engagement of Miss Maud MacCarthy, the Irish queen of the violin, is apparent everywhere, and there is but little doubt the Auditorium will be crowded Easter Monday night to greet her and Madame Nevill Dougherty. James P. Roche and Misses Hattie Bishop and Jodie McGill. This will prove the musical event of the season, and too much praise can not be given the Hibernians and those who secured Miss MacCarthy for the occasion. Her success everywhere has been phenomenal, the press and public going into ecstasies over her performances. The soloists, Madame Nevill Dougherty and James P. Roche, and the accompanists, Miss Hattie Bishop and Miss Jodie McGill, are too well known to need any introduction to a Louisville audience, and their names give assurance of a programme that will surpass any yet witnessed at the Auditorium.

Tuesday night there will be a general meeting of all interested at Hibernian Hall, Seventh and Market, to which the public is invited. The programme will then be announced and reports received as to the sale of tickets and other matters. Those who have purchased tickets can exchange them for reserved seats at Baldwin's music store after next Thursday. All those who have taken tickets will make returns at this meeting. Box seats have been placed at \$1.50 each, the others at fifty cents and \$1. Those who wish to secure them at this office at any time till April 1.

## PEOPLE REJOICE

Father Brady Announces St. Cecilia's Church Out of Debt.

Last Sunday morning Rev. A. J. Brady, the zealous pastor of St. Cecilia's church, asked his parishioners to remain after the high mass, as he had something of interest to tell them, and when he announced that, after thirty years, the last dollar owed on their church property had been paid it was a surprised and happy congregation that listened to him.

After a general discussion by those present a meeting of the men of the parish was called for Thursday evening, at which it was unanimously decided to immediately start a church building association, the object of which will be the raising of funds for the erection of a new edifice, as the present building is not large enough to accommodate the ever increasing parish. George J. Butler was elected President, and W. J. Hume Secretary. The association will meet again Wednesday evening, when the Executive Committee will be selected. Catholics everywhere will rejoice with Father Brady and his flock, and we all hope to see them realize to the fullest the success of their noble undertaking.

## BIG INITIATION.

Division 3 A. O. H., Has Class of Twenty-five For Thursday.

Division 3, A. O. H., has notified all its members to be present at a special meeting next Thursday night, to witness the initiation of twenty-five new members. All Hibernians are invited and a good time awaits them. There will be no meeting Easter Monday night, as the division will attend the concert for the benefit of the orphans.

Twenty applications were received Monday night, and five were obligated. The officers and members have gone to work to pass Division 4, and President Quinn and Pat Walsh say they will accomplish this feat this summer.

The death of Hugh Higgins was announced, and a special committee was appointed to draft resolutions and arrange for a mass for the repose of his soul. The report will be made next week. The other business was of a routine character.

## EXCELLENT PLAN

Suggested By Joe McGinn's at Division Four's Meeting.

Division 4, Ancient Order of Hibernians, held its regular meeting at A. O. H. Hall Wednesday evening with a fair attendance, considering that church services were being held at the Dominican church. John Holland, James Hallinan and William J. Hannon were obligated and Michael Flahive, Terence McHugh and William T. Cannon proposed for membership. The sick committee reported James J. Kenealey, John O'Connor, Walter Henley and Corporal John Reilly on the sick list and William Linskey and John McElliot as entirely recovered.

The division extended a vote of sympathy to William M. Higgins, editor of the Kentucky Irish American, and family on the death of Hugh J. Higgins, of Division 3. County President Sullivan, being called upon by President Hennessey for remarks, invited the members to attend the open meeting at the hall next Tuesday evening in the interest of Miss Maud MacCarthy's concert, and also urged them to attend the special meeting of Division 3 next Thursday evening when a large class will be initiated.

Financial Secretary Joe McGinn introduced a novel plan and also a beneficial one, which the members of all the divisions might emulate. He proposed that a test of all the order's secret work be held at one meeting a month, and any member failing to pass the examination should be subjected to a fine, said fine to go into the entertainment fund. This plan was well received and unanimously adopted, Mr. McGinn receiving many words of praise for his suggestion.

## FATHER AHMANN BETTER.

The Kentucky Irish American has just received the welcome news that the Rev. Father Ahmann, of Carrollton, Grand Chaplain of the Young Men's Institute, is recovering from a serious illness and will soon be able to resume his pastoral duties. Father Ahmann is not only popular in his own diocese but throughout this and adjoining States, and the news of his illness caused profound regret. The Young Men's Institute of this city are looking forward to having him deliver a free lecture here in the near future. Only for his many duties and illness he would have come during Lent.

## LADIES' AUXILIARY DANCE.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 78, will entertain with a select dance at the New Athletic Club Wednesday evening, May 4. The affairs given by these ladies in the past have always served to bring together a crowd of jolly railroaders and their friends for an evening of pleasant enjoyment.

## DISCUSS

Best Methods for Receiving and Entertaining Miss Maud MacCarthy.

Enthusiastic Meeting Last Sunday Night at Hibernian Hall.

A Pleasant Hour Devoted to Musical and Literary Exercises.

## CHORAL SOCIETY MAKING PROGRESS

Delegates from several of the Hibernian divisions met last Sunday evening at Hibernian Hall in order to discuss the best methods for receiving and entertaining Miss Maud MacCarthy, who will appear here April 4 at the Auditorium. Hon. Thomas Walsh was Chairman. Remarks were made by David O'Connell, Thomas Quinn and County President Patrick Sullivan concerning the coming of Miss MacCarthy and such a sale of tickets as would fill the Auditorium on Easter Monday night. President Sullivan reported the proceedings of a meeting held at Rev. Patrick Walsh's residence Sunday afternoon. Rev. Father Walsh has secured a box for that evening, the seats to be sold at one dollar and a half each. Rev. James Cronin, of St. Patrick's church, has reserved two boxes, the seats on sale at Baldwin's or at the Auditorium. All box seats sell for one dollar and a half each. Thomas Quinn and James Noonan spoke encouragingly of the success of the order, as did Lawrence Mackey. State Treasurer George Butler and State President Thomas Keenan made remarks for the welfare of the order and the good of the coming recital in the beginning of the meeting, but were forced to leave early on account of an appointment with State Secretary William T. Meehan, who was to leave on the day following for Missouri, where he is to locate permanently. The departure of Secretary Meehan is greatly regretted, he having always been a good friend and an enthusiastic promoter of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Frank Cunningham, who was down on a visit to relatives here and could not think of staying away from a meeting of the A. O. H., was warmly cheered and was eagerly asked for a recitation. This was cordially granted and "Kelly's Dream" was given. This was the hit of the evening. Mr. Cunningham's ability and bonhomie are equalled only by his genuine modesty. His pleasure at being with his brethren of the Ancient Order was as sincere as their rejoicing to have him with them. Miss Julia Kelly sang, accompanied by Miss Mayme Keenan. Miss Maggie Corcoran sang, accompanied by Mrs. Anna Cunningham. Mrs. Butteman, a charming visitor to this city from New Castle, Ky., was entertained by a coterie of friends. The evening passed off altogether most pleasantly, although the attendance was not very great; owing, it is supposed, to the bad weather. The meeting terminated with the appointment of a committee composed of Miss Mary Sheridan, Mrs. David O'Connell and Mrs. Anna Cunningham to call on Rev. Patrick Walsh in order to settle all doubts concerning the duration of Miss MacCarthy's visit. The Reception Committee can make no satisfactory arrangements for the entertaining of Miss MacCarthy until it is positively known how long her visit here would last. To settle this matter it was decided to correspond with Miss MacCarthy as to the length of her visit, this correspondence to be through one of the clergy who is much interested in the success of the entertainment. After the meeting a short conference was held, at which it was agreed that the new choral organization meet for practice on Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Anna Cunningham.

## FORWARD EXHIBIT.

The splendid exhibit arranged for the World's Fair by the Ursuline Sisters and their pupils of this city has been forwarded to the Kentucky display at St. Louis. One of the most attractive features of the exhibit is the painting of a large American eagle, with the flag behind him, the staff clutched in his talons. A map of Louisville, with the picture of Mayor Grainger and other chief executives, shows unusual ability. The collection came from the Sacred Heart, Immaculate Conception, St. Joseph's and the Ursuline Academies and St. Anthony's, St. George's, St. Helen's and St. Martin's parochial schools.

## TRINITY COUNCIL.

Trinity Council elected two members and received two applications Monday night. The council will attend holy communion in a body tomorrow morning at St. Aloysius church. On April 11 there will be a stag social for prospective members, for which extra preparations are being made. Trinity knows how to arrange a pleasant evening and keep a live interest in the order. A letter of condolence was ordered sent the Kentucky Irish American and the family of William M. Higgins on the death of Hugh Higgins, who was a member of the Y. M. I. degree team.